

The Adams Sentinel.

* A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, strictly in advance;—
\$2.50 if not; \$2.75, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.25 per square for 3 weeks.
for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXVI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1866.

NO. 37.

Professional Cards.

Claim Agency.
THE undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.
R. G. McCREARY,
Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.
Oct. 21, 1862.

D. McCONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE removed to one door west of Buchanan's (Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street).

Removal.
D. R. O'NEAL has removed his office from Wills' building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office April 7, 1863. U.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg St., opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.
Rev. C. P. Knapp, D.D., Prof. Muhlenberg,
Prof. M. L. Stoeber, Dr. H. S. Huber,
"H. L. Baugher, Dr. H. S. Huber.

JOSEPH P. CLARKSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c., CHICAGO, ILL.,
P. O. Box, 711.

IN connection with his practice, he gives special attention to investments for non-residents either in real estate, or in loans upon first class real estate securities in Chicago and to vicinity, payment of taxes, &c. A long residence in Chicago, and frequent investments made, have thoroughly acquainted him with the character and value of its real estate, and with the character and value of its securities, and he can warrant satisfaction in all matters of the kind, if entrusted with him. He has constant opportunities for making loans in small or large amounts, simply secured and yielding from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum, according to the period of the loan. Charges in all cases will be found unobjectionable.

He refers to R. G. Harper, Esq., Editor of "The Sentinel," Prof. M. L. Stoeber, Falmouth Brothers, and P. A. Duercher, Esq., Jan. 16.

FORWARDING BUSINESS.

CULP & BARNSHAW'S LINE.

HAVING purchased the Warehouse and Cars from the late owner, we are prepared to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

They are prepared to convey freight either by water, or by rail, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods, and to receive and forward to any part of the world, at the lowest rates, all kinds of goods.

Choice Poetry.

I KNOW NOT WHY I LOVE THEE.

I know not why I love thee,
Thou dost not think of me,
But still my heart will wander,
Forever back to thee,
A magic spell is round me,
My spirit to enchain,
I struggle to forget thee,
To free my heart again.
Perchance thou wilt not love me,
But I will love thee still,
Till I have won thee to my side,
A fond, though useless will.

THE FARTHER SHORE.

The tide is deep and the waves run swift,
With a ceaseless ebb and flow;
Our guide star's lost, our only light,
And a ruthless gale is blowing.
We try to pierce with our troubled gaze
The dusk of the hazy ocean;
The sea is rough, and the trackless ways
Are lost in the wild commotion.
Our hearts are filled with a thousand fears,
As we onward move, in sadness;
Our eyes are dim with the mist of tears,
For we see no gleam of gladness.
Yet somewhere, still, on the farther shore,
We know that a light is shining,
And somewhere there the waters o'er,
The cloud with a silver lining.
When the waves run high, and the storm comes down,
To top the crested billows;
When the mists are bent, and its dreadful frown,
Like the frown of the Lilliputian;
Then we gaze afar through the mist and spray,
With hearts that are sad and longing,
To catch a glimpse of the distant shore,
Of the farther shore appearing.
To that farther shore we are drifting fast;
Each day we are drawing nearer;
We hope to enter its port at last,
And to see its light more clearer.
We know that an unseen hand will guide,
That an eye is watching over,
And we feel in our hearts, let what will befall,
We have help that shall fail us never.

Miscellaneous.

Nothing Lost by Kindness.

Nearly half a century ago, when a coach ran daily between Glasgow and Greenock, by Paisley, on a forenoon, when a little boy, walking barefooted, seemingly tired and struggling, with tender feet. She desired the coachman to take him up and give him a seat and she would pay for it. When they arrived at the inn in Greenock, she inquired of the boy what his object in coming there.

He said he wished to be a sailor, and hoped some of the captains would engage him.

She gave him half a crown, wished him success, and charged him to behave well.

Twenty years after this the coach was returning to Glasgow on the afternoon, on the same road. When near Bishopston, a sea-captain observed an old widow lady on the road, walking very slowly, fatigued and weary.

He ordered the coachman to put her in the coach, as there was an empty seat and he would pay for her.

Immediately after, when changing horses at Bishopston, the passengers were sauntering about, except the captain and the old lady who remained in the coach. The lady thanked him for his kindly feeling towards her as she was now unable to pay for a seat. To which the captain replied:

"I have always sympathy for weary pedestrians, since I myself was in that state when a boy, twenty years ago, near this place, when a tender-hearted lady ordered the coachman to take me up, and paid for my seat."

"Well, I remember that incident," said she. "I am that lady, but my lot in life is changed. I was then independent. Now I am reduced to poverty by the doings of a prodigal son."

"How happy am I," said the captain, "that I have been successful in my earlier years, and am returning home to live on my fortune; and from this day I shall do myself and heirs to supply you with twenty-five pounds per annum till your death."

Value of one Leaf.

There was once a caravan crossing, I think, the north of India, and numbering in its company a godly and devout missionary. As it passed along, a poor old man, overcome by the heat and labors of the journey, sank down and was left to perish on the road. The missionary saw him, and kneeling down by his side, when the rest had passed along, whispered in his ear: "Brother, what is your hope?"

The dying man raised himself a little to reply, and with great effort succeeded in answering, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanse me from all sin;" and immediately expired with the effort. The missionary was greatly astonished at the answer, and in the calm and peaceful appearance of the man, he felt assured that he died in Christ. How or where, he thought, could this man, seemingly a heathen, get this hope, and as he thought of it he observed a piece of paper grasped tightly in the hand of the corpse which he succeeded in getting out. What do you suppose was his surprise and delight when he found it was a single leaf of the Bible, containing the first chapter of the first epistle of John, in which these words occur. On that page the man had found the Gospel.

INFLUENCE OF A TRUE WIFE.—A sensible, affectionate, refined, practical woman makes a man's nature all the stronger by making it more tender—puts a new heart into all his strivings—and gives dignity to all his prosperity, and comfort for his adversity. Every true life works a still greater power when it feels a living heart drawing it with irresistible force into every position of duty.

A Short Sermon from the Hardshell Baptist Preacher.

The following will be read with side-splitting effect: "There's nine men standin' at the door and they all sed they'd taken sugar in their'n." "Sich, friends and brethering, was the talk, in a wurdly cent, wunst common in this our ain-shut land; but the dais is gone by, and the sun run dry, and no man can say to his nabor, how art thou man, and will you take enny more shugar in your kangey? But the words of our tex has a difunt and a more pertickler meenin than this. Thar they stood at the door on a cold winter's mornin, two Baptists, and two Methodists, and five Lutherans, and the tother one was a publikin. And they all with one vois sed they wouldn't dirty their feet in a dramshug, but if the publikin would go and git the drinks they'd pay for 'em. And they all cried out and every man sed, I'll take mine with shugar, for it won't feel good to drink the stuff without sweeten'." So the publikin he marched in and the bar keeper sed, "What want ye?" and he answered and sed, "A drink." "How will you have it?" "Plane and straight," says he, "for it aint no use waistin shugar to circumsalivate skaforsin. But there's nine more a standin at the door, and they all sed they'd take shugar in their'n."

Friends and brethering, it aint' no the likker of spirits that is drunk in this roundabout and underhand way, but it is likker of all sorts of human wickedness in like manner. Thars the likker of malis, that a many of you drinks to the dregs, but yure sure to sweeten it with shugar of self-justification. Thars the likker of avaris that sun keeps behid the curtain for constant use, but they always has it well mixt with the sweetnin of prudens and economy. Thars the likker of self-luv that sun men drinks by the gallon, but they always puts it in lots of the shugar of take kee No. 1. And, lastly, thars the likker of extorsion, which the man sweetens according to circumstanses. If he's in the flour line, he'll say the pore'll be better off eatin corn bread; if he's in the cloth line, why it's a good thing to larn 'em to make their cloth at home; if he's in the leather line, it'll larn them the needess of taking better care of shoes. "And thars nine more a standin at the door, and they all sed they'd take shugar in their'n."

But friends and brethering, thars a time comin' and a pale fixin', whar thar'll be no "standin at the door" to call for "shugar in their'n." But they'll have to go in and take the drink square up to the front; and the bar-keeper'll be old Satun and nobody else; and he'll give 'em "shugar in their'n," and you better believe it, and it'll be shugar of led and red hot led at that, as sure as your name's Conscience dodger. And you'll be entitled to your rashuns three times a day, if not more frequent, and if you don't like it you'll have to lump it, and so may the old Nick close down upon all you silk palaverin around the phase old pools of brotherly luv, and gnosiosity, and feller feelin', and fair play! Amen.

A Sharp Clerk.

A French paper, the Employe, relates the following: "One Monday morning a clerk applied to his superior for permission to be absent forty-eight hours on some family affairs, and received an affirmative answer. However, he did not appear the whole of the week, and no one knew to what cause to attribute his absence. On the following Monday he appeared at the regular hour. 'Well, Monsieur,' demanded his superior, 'why have you stayed away all the week?' 'You, sir,' replied the clerk, 'gave me permission.' 'T' cried the chief; 'I gave you leave for forty-eight hours only, and not for six days!' 'I beg your pardon, sir,' answered the young man, 'I have only taken the exact time which you granted me. We work here eight hours a day, but six times eight are forty-eight! I certainly had no occasion to ask your permission for the night, say more than for the hours which I do not owe to the administration.' This was logical, but since that day the chief specifies by administrative hours the duration of the leave he grants."

Railroad Accidents.

An observing man who was recently traveling in a railway train, noticed a gentleman and lady seated in close juxtaposition, and judging from their conduct, imagined that they were exceedingly intimate. In front of the comfortable pair sat two Germans. When near a certain town, the train passed through a long, dark bridge.

Among the thundering and rattling of the cars was heard a noise that sounded for all the world like the concussion of lips. Such hearty smacks startled all the party. As we emerged into daylight, one of the Germans slowly drew his spectacles down over his nose, and exclaimed:

"Veil, I think dat is very bad bridge. I hears him crack one, two, three, four times."

The lady drew down her veil, and for the remainder of the trip was mute and quiet.

Mrs. Partington wants to know if it is not inhuman and contrary to the Maine Liquor Law for the Allies to insist on the Char taking four pints? "Oddy think! the poor man has to take two quarts at once. I don't wonder he has resisted, and fit so long about it."

"How does that look?" said Mr. Cramp, holding out his brawny hand. "That," interposed Amos, "looks as if you were out of soap."

A Tough Story.

When our troops, under General McClellan, penetrated the mountain region of West Virginia, in May, 1861, they encountered in a quiet nook, on the side of Laurel Ridge, a venerable matron, standing in the door of a log cabin. One of the men accosted her with:

"Well, old lady, where's your flag?"

"I hain't got no flag," was the prompt reply.

"Well, then, which side are you for?"

"I don't know what you mean," she answered in astonishment.

"Are you secess?" asked the man, amused at her ignorance.

"No, I hain't," she rejoined emphatically.

"Are you Union?"

"No, I tell you."

"Well, what are you?"

"I'm a good plain Baptist—that's what I am."

The men laughed heartily, and at last one them said:

"You'll not refuse to hurrah for 'Old Abe,' will you, old lady?"

"Who's 'Old Abe'?" asked the dame, growing more astonished every minute.

"Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States."

"Why, hain't Gin'ral Washington President?"

"No, he's been dead for more than sixty years."

"Gin'ral Washington dead?" she fairly screamed. Then rushing into the cabin, she called "Sam! Sam!" "Well, what is it, mother?" said a voice within. In a moment she reappeared at the door, with a veteran of fifty. "Why, only think, Sam," she cried excitedly, "General Washington's dead. Soakes alive! I wonder what's going to happen next!"

Ventilating a Car.

Prof. Hamilton, the horse tamer, of Hagerstown, Ind., is an original genius, and as fond of a joke as he is of fresh air. The other day, on the train going home from Cincinnati, he tried to raise the window in the car, where he was sitting, but could not move it. He called the conductor to assist him, but with no better result. Instantly he knocked the pane of glass out with his cane, saying, "Now we have a little fresh air." "Sir," said the conductor, "you must pay for that." "How much?" asked the professor. "One dollar," answered the conductor. Prof. Hamilton passed him a two dollar bill. The conductor was about to hand back a dollar in change, when the cool tamer of wild animals quietly said: "Never mind, I'll take another pane, and with another stroke of his cane let God's fresh atmosphere in through a second window."

"Well," exclaimed the conductor, "you can't have any more at that price. It's not first cost."

A good story is told of Wigfall, who, at the collapse of the rebellion, fell into the vicinity of a party of Union soldiers in Texas. Being well disguised, he entered freely into conversation with the soldiers of the guard, and in the course of the conversation asked what they would do with old Wigfall if they were to catch him.

"Oh, we would hang him, certain," was the reply. "And you would serve him right," replied Wigfall. "If I should be with you I have no doubt I should be pulling at the end of the rope myself!"

The double entendre was not suspected, and its wit was therefore lost, but it is worth producing now.

The other day a Dutchman in Cincinnati was severely thrashed by his wife, and while smarting under the affliction, he complained to the Mayor, and had his better-hill arrested for the outrage, whereupon she was fined three dollars and the costs; but she not having the money, her husband was called upon to fork over, upon which he opened his eyes in great surprise, exclaiming: "For I pay? She rip me." The statute was explained to him and he paid, but announced that hereafter his wife might thrash him as much as she pleased, but he would never again take steps to uphold the "majesty of the law."

In a war carried on by one of the Popes a general engagement became, from the position of the two armies, unavoidable. A cardinal went through the ranks exhibiting the papal troops to exertion, for the honor of the States of the Holy See, following this up with a complete remission of all their sins, and concluding with an assurance that such of them as died that day would dine with the angels in heaven. After this seasonable harangue, His Eminence was retiring, which a soldier observing, said to him:

"And you, my Lord Cardinal, won't you remain with us, and go and dine in Paradise?" "My friend," replied the Cardinal, "I should gladly be of the party, but my dinner hour has not yet come; for I have no appetite."

A gentleman writing from Lafayette, Indiana, to a friend in Boston, says:

"I called the other day upon a bride in this vicinity, worth in her own right not less than \$50,000, and found her, in all her sweet simplicity, barefooted in the snow, looking for eggs. 'That old hen,' said she, 'has been clucking around here for a week. I have got twenty-six eggs, and she will have to spread herself, I bet you!'"

There lives a man in the suburbs of New York city who has grown so bitter against abolitionism, every thing that savors of ebony, that he even went so far as to cut down a beautiful black walnut tree which had shaded his residence for many years.

A Prayer.

In the State of Ohio there resides a family, consisting of an old man of the name of Beaver, and his three sons, all of whom are hard "pets" who had often laughed to scorn the advice and entreaties of a pious though very eccentric minister, who resided in the same town. It happened one of the boys was bitten by a rattlesnake, and was expected to die, when the minister was sent for in great haste. On his arrival he found the young man very penitent and anxious to be prayed with. The minister, calling on the family, knelt down and prayed in this wise: "O Lord! we thank Thee for rattlesnakes. We thank Thee because a rattlesnake has bit Jim. We pray Thee send a rattlesnake to bite John; send one to bite Bill; and, O Lord! send the biggest kind of a rattlesnake to bite the old man, for nothing but rattlesnakes will ever bring the Beaver family to repentance."

THE UTILITY OF A BAD HANDWRITING.

A western paper relates a neat story of a gentleman in Michigan who owned a building on the lands of the Michigan Central Railway. The company desiring him to remove it, the superintendent, who writes a most uncouth hand, sent him a short letter, ordering its removal at once. The house was not taken away, however, and three months afterwards the superintendent met the owner, and was highly indignant at his dilatoriness. The explanation was soon made. The notice had been received; nobody could decipher it; some one had suggested it might be a free pass, and upon that suggestion the owner of the building had been riding over the road three months, the conductors being as unable as the rest of the world to decipher the note.

WHAT IS A DARLING?—Some one asks, "What is a darling?" and very prettily answers the question. No one but a father or mother could have written it: "A darling is a dear little beaming girl, who meets one on the door step, who flings her arms around one's neck, and kisses one with her soul of love; who seizes one's hat, who relieves one of one's coat, and places the tea and toast so prettily; who hands her elfish form at the piano, and warbles forth, unsolicited, such delicious songs; who asks all sorts of queer questions, with such bright eyes and flushing face, and with whose light, glossy curls one places one's hand and breathes 'God bless her!' as the fairy form departs."

A GOOD ARGUMENT.—A Hindu, on being assailed with a torrent of profane words from his neighbors, went to them and asked, "Which is worse, the abusive terms that you are just using, or the mud and dirt that you are lying on the dunghill?" "The abusive terms," was the reply. "And would you ever take into your mouths that mud and dirt?" "Never." "Then why do you fill your mouth with the abusive terms, which you confess to be worse than the mud?" Confounded with this rebuke, they retired, saying that "the argument was but fair."

ALWAYS IN SESSION.—There was a very irascible old gentleman who formerly held the position of Justice of the Peace in one of our cities. Going down the main street one day, one of the boys spoke to him without coming up to his honor's idea of deference. "Young man, I fine you five dollars for contempt of Court."

"Why, Judge," said the offender, "you are not in session." "This court," responded the judge, thoroughly irritated, "is always in session, and consequently always an object of contempt." There was disorder in court as his honor passed on.

An amusing incident occurred at one of the polls in the rural districts in Pike county, Mo. By the New Registration Law every man must sign his name to an oath. Among other candidates a late rebel captain of the Confederate service presented himself, and being unable to write, he made his mark, whereupon the registry man called in a couple of niggers as witnesses, both wrote their names in a legible hand.

"No you dot," said the captain, "I've got scruples agin taking that oath, there is too much nigger about it."

A Kentuckian, becoming incensed at the boastfulness of an Englishman in the train of Sir Morton Peto as to the superiority of British inventions, exclaimed, "Pshaw! they are of no account. Why, a house painter in my neighborhood grained a door so exactly in imitation of oak, that last year it put forth leaves and grew an excellent crop of acorns."

Stopping at a Village Inn in America, there came a thunder storm, and Captain Hall, surprised that a new country should have reached such perfection in meteorologic manufactures, said to a bystander, "Why have you very heavy thunder here?" "Well, yes," replied the man, "we do, considering the number of inhabitants."

One of the dupes of a New York advertising swindler, who sent the requisite amount of fractional currency for the purpose of learning a "certain and quick mode of getting rich," received the reply—"Work like the devil, and don't spend a cent!"

A man was once asked, when dying, if he had lived an upright and creditable life. "Well, no—not exactly," said he, "but then I must say I've had a good time."

If one could be conscious of all that is said of him in his absence, he would probably become a very modest man indeed.

Treatment of the Aged.

A little thoughtful attention, how happy it makes the old! They have outlived most of the friends of their early youth.—How lonely their hours! Often their partners in life have long filled silent graves; often their children they have followed to the tomb. They stand solitary, bending on their staff, waiting till the same call shall reach them. How often they must think of absent, lamented faces; of the love which cherished them, and the tears of sympathy that fell with theirs, now all gone! Why should not the young cling around and comfort them, cheering their gloom with songs and happy smiles!

Some one, evidently a "brick," gets off the following on the heated term:

We know of but one term sufficiently heated to appropriately apply to this heated term, but it is hardly the thing in a family journal.

It is exasperatingly and most infernally hot. So hot that your clothes scorch you, water hisses as you apply it to your body, and the perspiration rolls down so profusely that you are constantly in danger of taking cold from wet feet.

Men go about with paper collars hanging like paper bags around their necks, or with no collars at all. They are cross and ill-humored. Many of them get so mad about the heat, they are red in the face—especially hard drinkers.

This weather, by the way, exposes some of the secrets of men's lives. Some men who have been given to private tipping, imagining that it wouldn't be found out, are dismayed on consulting a mirror to discover the "surface indications" obtruding themselves, developed by the heat. Red noses, blotches and crimson veins are produced with startling rapidity during the heated term.

If the days are intolerable, what are the nights? From day to night is only a slight change in the form of cookery. We are broiled by day and baked by night. We can console ourselves that in all probability we shan't have more than two or three months more of this weather!

IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUATION.—Wanted—A young man to take charge of a pair of horses of a religious turn of mind. A school committee man writes: We have a schoolhouse large enough to accommodate four hundred pupils four stories high.

A newspaper says: A child was run over by a wagon three years old and crosseyed with pantalets, which never spoke afterwards.

Parasol.—A protection against the sun, used by ladies made of cotton and whalebone.

Straps.—Article worn under the boots of gentlemen made of calf-skin.

An exchange, describing a celebration, says: The procession was very fine and nearly two miles in length as was also the prayer of Dr. Perry the Chaplain.

An unhappy Prussian inventor most luckily announced just at the present juncture his discovery of a new explosive cartridge and a terrible, explosive bullet, two secrets which, it is said, will make the Prussian army invincible, and so determined is the Government that the secret shall not escape, that the man in guard of night and day by a squad of twelve soldiers; every letter which he writes is inspected, and he is not allowed to communicate orally with any persons, except in the presence of his guard. Rather a severe penalty for genius.

REMOVAL.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

W. MICHAEL SPANGLER would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has moved his Store into the commodious room on the southeast corner of the Diamond, at which place all are invited to call. He has purchased the property and had it thoroughly repaired and fitted up in the most splendid style for the special comfort and convenience of his customers. We now have a store in the country, but the best store of goods ever brought to this place, all of which we are now selling at prices to DEFY COMPETITION.

We call attention especially to our complete stock of DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS, embracing all descriptions of DRESS GOODS.

DRESS SILKS, DELAINES, CASHMERES, CALICOS, MUSLINS, CORSETS, FANCY ARTICLES.

Also, Gent's FURNISHING GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, &c., &c. We are now selling—

Muslin from 12 to 28. Calicos from 12 to 18. And all other goods in proportion.

Having made our purchases when goods were at their very lowest grade in the city, we are now offering bargains that cannot fail to please. We invite all to call at our NEW STORE and see if it is not so.

M. SPANGLER.

April 17.—6m.

18 PICKING'S NEW ADVERT-66.

TISEMENTS.

"GE-WILE-KINS"

WHAT a large Stock of Cheap Clothing at PICKING'S.

"PLAYED OUT"

THE High Prices. Call and be satisfied by pricing Clothing at PICKING'S.

IT CAN'T BE DENIED,

THAT Picking has the largest assortment of Coats, Pants and Vests, in the County.

TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS,

In endless variety and cheap at PICKING'S.

IT IS EVEN SO!

A Large stock of Overshirts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, White and Colored shirts, PICKING'S.

NICE! NICE!! NICEST!!!

KIND of Sunday and every-day suits cheap at PICKING'S.

GENTLE! GENTLE! GENTLEST!

LACK Cloth Frocks, and Sack Coats, also all kinds of Cassimeres, Duck, Cotton and Linen Coats, call at PICKING'S.

IT IS INDEED ASTONISHING,

WHAT a large and cheap assortment of Pants can be had at PICKING'S.

KEEP TIME!

FINE assortment of Clocks cheap at PICKING'S.

NO USE TALKING,

BUT come right along and price Clothing, Notions, &c., at PICKING'S.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VIOLINS, Accordions, Flutes and Fifes, to be had at PICKING'S.

ARE YOU IN,

FOR a cheap suit. Then call at PICKING'S.

GREENBACKS,

OR any other kind of good money, taken in exchange for Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., at PICKING'S.

THE Great Sensation of the day—Pick- ing's Clothing Store.

CHEAP, Cheaper, Cheapest—Pick- ing's Spring and Summer Clothing.

GO and see Picking's Cheap Clothing.

STOP a moment?—What's the hurry? I want to get a suit at Picking's.

MOTHER EARTH is putting on a new suit. Let all the people go to Picking's and do likewise.

WESTCHESTER HOUSE,

CORNER BROOM STREET AND BOWERY, NEW YORK.

[ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.]

Accommodations for three hundred guests. This house is centrally located, and near to all business points. City cars pass the Hotel at all the Ferry, Railroad Depots and places of amusements every three minutes. Single Rooms, \$1.00 per day; double, \$2.

J. F. DARROW & CO., Proprietors.

Jan. 9.—1y.

FRENCH'S HOTEL.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Opposite City Hall and Park.

Corner Frankfort Street, New York.

Spacious Refectory, Bath Rooms and Bar- ber's Shop.

Barber's not allowed to receive perquisites.

DO NOT BELIEVE RUNNERS OR HACK- MEN WHO SAY WE ARE FULL

Dec. 25.—1y.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!—Do you want Whiskers for Mustaches? Our German Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, 1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 133, Brook- yn, N. Y. (Feb. 14.—1y.)

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD.—The whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by ZIEGLER & SMITH.

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers, No. 137 North Third Street, Philad'a.

Jan. 23.—1y.

\$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for entire new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Bid- deford, Maine. (Dec. 26.—1y.)

THE Great Reduction in Prices at the "Ex- celior" places the superior pictures made at old establishment within reach of all, and I trust none will fail to profit by the opportunity thus afforded.

April 17.

ISAAC G. TYSON.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS!—Just received a large and beautiful assortment of Photographic Albums, which we offer below city prices.

ISAAC G. TYSON.

Successor to Tyson Bros.

April 17.

400 Arrow Root, Germ Starch, Rice Flour and Gelatin, for sale at

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

Gettysburg Railroad.

CHANGE OF CONNECTIONS.

ON and after Monday, November 20th, 1865, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at Gettysburg and Hanover Junction as follows: FIRST TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 7.45, a. m., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the North and West, arriving at Hanover Junction without change of cars, at 10.25, a. m., connecting with the East Line South on the Northern Central Railway, and arriving at Baltimore at 12.30, noon. Also connecting with Mail train from Baltimore north, arriving at Harrisburg, at 1.20, p. m. Arrive at Gettysburg 1.10, p. m., with passengers from Harrisburg, York, Baltimore and Washington.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 1.20, p. m., arriving at Hanover Junction at 3.15, and connecting with mail train South. Arrive in Baltimore at 5.30, p. m. Arrive at Gettysburg at 6.15, p. m., with passengers from Philadelphia, Harrisburg and the North and West, and also with passengers from Baltimore and Washington by the fast line north, which leaves Baltimore at 12.10 noon.

Passengers can leave Baltimore in the Mail Train at 9, a. m., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1.10, p. m. Or leave Baltimore in the fast line at 12.10 noon, and arrive in Gettysburg at 6.15, p. m. But one change of cars by the first train, at Hanover Junction. The Northern Central will not stop at any local stations, except York, Hanover Junction and Parkton. Connections certain.

R. McCURDY, Pres't.

Nov. 21.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 24th, 1865, Pas- senger Trains will leave as follows: FIRST TRAIN (which makes connection with Three Trains on the Northern Central Railway at the Junction) will leave Hanover at 9 o'clock, a. m., with passengers for York, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and the North and West. This Train arrives at the Junction at 9.55, a. m., connecting with the "York Accommodation Train," which arrives at York at 10.35, a. m. It connects also with the "Fast Line" South, which arrives at Baltimore at 12.10, p. m., and also with the "Mail Train" North, which arrives at Harrisburg at 1.40, p. m.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2.20, p. m., and arrives at the Junction at 3.10, p. m., connecting with the "Mail Train" South, which arrives at Baltimore at 5.30, p. m. Passen- gers by this Train for York lay over at the Junction until 6.12, p. m.

This Train returns to Hanover at 4 p. m., with passengers for Gettysburg and Littlestown. Passengers leaving Baltimore for Hanover, Gettysburg and Littlestown, will take either the "Mail Train" at 9, a. m., or the "Fast Line" at 12.10, p. m.

JOSEPH LEIB, Agent.

Hanover, Nov. 24.—1y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JUST from the City with a large assort- ment of the Best and Cheapest

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever offered in Gettysburg. Call and Examine.

Also, a large stock of

HATS & CAPS—SPRING STYLES.

Feel confident that I have the finest selection of Hats and Caps ever offered to the citizens of this County. Also, Gentlemen's wear of every description.

GLOVES, STOCKINGS, NECKTIES, SHIRTS, SUS- PENSERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BUTTERFLIES, PAPER & LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS.

Also, a fine assortment of Trunks, Valises, Traveling Sacks, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, and Clocks of every description constantly on hand.

Persons in want of any of the above articles will please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the place, next door to Buch- ler's Drug Store.

April 24.

THEO. C. NORRIS.

Removal.

OF BOTH OUR SHOPS TO CHAMBERSBURG STREET.

OPEN TO-DAY, MAY 17, 1866.

WE take special pleasure in announcing to our friends and customers that we have this day opened

ICE CREAM SALOONS,

at our new stand in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church. We have had the apartments fitted up in the best style. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call.

We will also furnish Ice Cream in any quantity to public or private parties, at prices un- precedented. We will also have constantly on hand Fresh Cakes, which we will furnish to all parties and pic-nics at the shortest notice.

MEAD AND MINERAL WATER, can always be had icy, and cool, and at all hours.

Having had a life-long experience in the manufacture of all the foregoing articles we ask the patronage of the public generally.

May 22.—1y.

MINNIE & BRO.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

COBBAN & CO.

HAVE just received and opened another splendid assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

for Summer wear, which they are selling at very low prices considering the times. The latest styles of Summer Hats and Caps, of every description and price. Boots and Shoes of superior make, and warranted to fit.

Work done on hand. Work made to order and repaired done at short notice, by experienced workmen. Also

HARNESS MAKING

carried on all its branches. Persons wanting anything in this line would do well to call.

Don't forget the old stand in Cham- bersburg street, if you want Bargains.

COBBAN & CRAWFORD.

June 20.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—We have a splendid assortment, and all lovers of the weed should call on

WM. BOYER & SON.

OILS.—Fish, Sperm and Coal Oil, for sale by

WM. BOYER & SON.

SYRUPS.—The best in the market can always be found at the cheap store of

WM. BOYER & SON.

Opposite the Bank, Gettysburg.

Anti Cholera and Diarrhea Mixture,

for the cure of Cholera, Cholera-morbus, dysentery, &c. Prepared and sold at Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store, Cham- bersburg street, Gettysburg.

May 16.

KOLLOCK'S Levain, the purest and best Baking powder in use, at

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store

have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the atten- tion of buyers.

A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 14

Successor to Tyson Bros.

Nov. 14

Nov. 14

Nov. 14

Nov. 14

Nov. 14

Nov. 14

Nov. 14

Nov. 14

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

AT THE CHEAP GROCERY,

CORNER OF DIAMOND & CHAMBERSBURG STREET.

JOHN M. SWAN,

HAVING just returned from the city, res- pectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has succeeded in forming a connection with one of the first Importing Houses in the city of Baltimore, by which he is enabled to offer Groceries at a lower figure than they can be purchased elsewhere in the County. He is prepared to sell

COFFEE 25 cents per lb,

SUGAR 12 " " \$1.20

SYRUP, from 40 " " \$1.20

and all other things at corresponding prices.

If you would save money, call at the Cheap Grocery, corner of Diamond and Chambersburg street. He sells exclusively for Cash, and is determined to be ahead of all others in selling cheap. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN M. SWAN.

BARRON'S SAFETY LAMPS.

AND

LIG-RO-INE (Red) FLUID.

PATENTED.

THIS Lamp apparently burns without any thing to feed it. It has, however, a materi- al, which absorbs the liquid and gives it to the flame, partly from the wick, and partly the form of gas, but so as to produce perfect combustion, and is very economical and safe.

It is used without a chimney, and is perfectly trimmed, does not smoke or smell; it is there- fore especially adapted to the purposes of a "run about," night, nurse, shop or hotel lamp, or lantern. The cost of broken chimneys, alone, will more than pay the cost of this lamp. Every family needs one or more.

"It is just what I have been long looking for," writes a model house-keeper.

"I should hardly know how to do without it," writes another.

"A perfect contrivance," writes a third.

"Let those who are skeptical try it," writes a fourth.

For sale by JOHN M. SWAN,

Cor. of Diamond and Chambersburg St.

The Lig-ro-ine fluid also for sale at the same place. (March 13.)

Great Attraction at Brinkerhoff's

CHEAP Clothing and Furnishing Store, at the North-east corner of the Diamond

Gettysburg.

The subscriber is constantly receiving fresh Goods from the eastern cit. His stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, the largest and most attractive, and his establish- ment is the cheapest of the kind in the County. You will there find

COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,

made up in the most fashionable styles, and of the best materials, of all sizes and prices, for Men and Boys. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of every description, Woolen Shirts, Muslin Shirts, Hickory Shirts, and Merino Shirts, Merino, Wool and Cotton Drawers, Hosiery of every description, Buckskin Merino and Cotton Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck ties, Cravats, Linen and Paper Collars,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, and Shoes, Boots, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shoe Blacking, Pocket Knives, Dressing Combs, Iron Combs, Watches, Clocks, Jewels, Guns, Pistols, Violins, and Violin Strings, Soap and Perfumery, Stationery of all kinds, Pocket Knives, Chewin and Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, an extra quality of Cigars, in short my stock embraces every- thing usually found in a first class Furnish- ing Store. I invite all to come and see for themselves as I am determined to sell goods lower than any other establishment in the County.

Don't forget the place. Corner of York street and the Diamond, in the old County Building on the corner.

July 5. JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

Hardware and Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of

HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,

SHOE FINDINGS,

CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,

HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,

ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.,

included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store. Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL D. DANNER,

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 17.

Carriage-Making Resumed.

THE being over, the undersigned have resumed the

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS,

at their old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where they are again prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, sub- stantial, and superior manner. A lot of new and

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., on hand, which they will dispose of at the lowest prices; and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

REPAIRING

done with dispatch, and at cheapest rates. A large lot of new and old HAT VESS on hand for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hereto- fore enjoyed by them, they solicit and "ill endeavor to deserve a large share in the future.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

July 11.—1y.

UNIVERSAL

HIGHEST PREMIUM

CLOTHES WRINGER

THE FAR-FAMED

"Universal Clothes Wringer."

BESIDES the great saving of Labor, the saving in the wear and tear of clothing by single wringer, more than amounts to the price of this Wringer. It is strange that any family should be willing to do without it. For sale at FAHNESTOCK BRO., and at C. H. BUEHLER'S.

Feb. 13.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD.—pre- ferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by ZIEGLER & SMITH.

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers, No. 137 North Third Street, Philad'a.

Jan. 23.—1y.

Nov. 14

Nov. 14

Unanimous Renomination of Hon. Schuyler Colfax.
A dispatch from Westfield, Indiana, dated on Monday, announces the renomination of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, as follows:

Union Congressional Convention for the Ninth district very large and enthusiastic. Fifteen hundred to two thousand present; 200 from Mr. Colfax's county, St. Joseph, forty miles off, with band and banners. Colonel T. H. Bringham, of the 46th Indiana Volunteers, President. Mr. Colfax nominated for re-election by acclamation. Hon. Charles W. Cathcart, former Democratic Congressman from this district, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions. First resolution, thanks to army and navy; second and third endorse constitutional amendment; fourth approves Colfax's course; fifth endorses Mr. Colfax's course; sixth approves Gov. Morton's administration. Gen. Kimball is now speaking with great power and effect.

This is the eighth time Schuyler Colfax has been nominated by the Union electors of his district to represent them in the Congress of the United States, and never was their confidence so worthily bestowed and so bravely earned.

Three Priests and Two Students Drowned.
The following dispatch from Annapolis gives a few additional particulars of the accident near that city on Monday, mention of which was made in our edition of yesterday morning:

A sad accident occurred here on Monday night. A party of seven, composed of five priests and two students, left Annapolis at four o'clock on a pleasure trip down the bay. When off Thomas Point Father Claassen was lost, and while endeavoring to save him the boat capsized, and the remaining ones, viz: Father Bradley and Gerdeman, and students F. F. Kenney and Runge were lost. The two others remained clinging to the boat, and drifted ashore on Thomas Point, and then walked to this city, arriving this morning. A party was sent in search of the bodies, but have failed as yet to recover any of them. A liberal reward has been offered for the recovery of the bodies.

The Cholera in Europe.
The latest number of the London Lancet says:

"The progress of the disease in Eastern as well as Western Europe has during the past month been such as to require narrow attention. The epidemic has broken out in Jassi, Rostochan, and other towns of Moldo Wallachian territory. It is to be presumed also that the malady has resumed its activity in the southwestern provinces of European Russia, as active measures against it have been already adopted in St. Petersburg. In Holland the disease is widely prevalent. From its first appearance in May (?) to the 13th of June, 724 cases and 491 deaths have been reported in Leyden; 216 cases and 135 deaths in St. Gertravenhage; 398 cases and 220 deaths in Delft; 700 cases and 434 deaths in Rotterdam; 100 cases and 50 deaths in Gouda, and 305 cases and 169 deaths in Utrecht.

"In Russia cholera has declared itself in Stettin, Berlin, Schweidnau, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Neustadt, Eberwald, Cammin, Arnsvalde and several villages. From the 2d to the 9th of June there were 103 fatal cases in Stettin. Sixty-five cases occurred in two days at Arnsvalde. The disease has not yet shown much activity in Berlin and vicinity—the cases, indeed, would appear to have been scattered mainly in the suburbs. The epidemic still lingers in the neighborhood of Altenburg, (Saxony), and it is reported to have shown itself at Chemnitz and near Lehterach, on the Rhine.

"In France the epidemic has broken out in several places, and it was recently prevailing with great intensity at Amiens. Cholera still shows itself from time to time among emigrant ships sailing from Liverpool to the United States."

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT FROM THE CARELESS HANDLING OF FIREARMS.—A most melancholy accident occurred on Wednesday, at a small place called Gainesburg, on the York county side of the river, near Middletown, Pa., resulting in the death of a young lady named Caroline Sweeney. At the time of the occurrence she was lying sick in bed, when her brother, younger than herself, picked up an old gun, and playfully pointing towards her, pulled the trigger, when a terrific report followed, and a bullet passed through the head of Caroline, killing her instantly. When will people learn to guard against the careless use of firearms? How many lives must be sacrificed before the evil will be abolished.

Harrisburg Telegraph.
A rather curious aquatic battle was witnessed last week in the Schuylkill river. Two young men were discovered engaged in trying to drown each other. Finally, after struggling some time, one of the combatants disappeared, while the other hastily swam ashore, and, drossing himself, made off. The other was, after some time, rescued, and was with difficulty restored to consciousness. No satisfactory information could be obtained as to the cause of the encounter.

EMIGRATION TO COLORADO.—Parties from St. Louis from Denver report meeting about five thousand teams on their way to Colorado. Business in the Territory was extremely dull, owing to the fact that but few quartz mills were running. Mining operations were inactive, the cost of labor and subsistence being so great that there is but little profit in digging for gold. A large number of Colorado miners are reported leaving for Montana, the prospects there being reported better.

Japan must be a good place to go to. It is said that you can buy a first-class house there for thirty dollars, and live comfortably in it for two months. Servants charge fifty cents a month, and horse and groom may be had for the same time for one dollar and fifty cents. If you don't like it when you get there, you can kill yourself with a cheese knife, and no questions will be asked.

The Nebraska Legislature have elected as United States Senators Major General Thayer and F. W. Seaton. Both are

Despatches received at Washington announce the death of Senator Lane, on Wednesday, from the wound he inflicted upon himself.

Married.
On the 11th inst. in Butler township, by J. Hanns, Esq., Mr. DANIEL KIME to Miss LYL-AN SHULTZ, both of Menallen township.

Died.
On the 25th of June, Mr. PETER H. SMITH, of Huntington township, aged 73 years and 18 days.
Near Hildersburg, on the 23rd of June, Mrs. HANNAH FIDLER, aged 84 years.
On the 6th inst., Mr. SUSANNA LADY, aged 58 years 4 months and 23 days.
At Abbottstown, on the 7th ult., DAVID LINCOLN, son of Nathan and Lucy Orist, aged 2 years 5 months and 10 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—The Great Family Medicine. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all kinds of pain, including headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and all other forms of pain. It is made from pure vegetable ingredients and is entirely free from any harmful or dangerous elements. It is sold in bottles of 50 cents and 1 dollar. Price 50 cents.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—Scratch! Scratch! Itch! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! Also cures SAIT RUMY, CLIMBERS, CHILBLAINS, and all eruptions of the SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 50 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. (July 3.—ly.)

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!—Dr. L. O. Montreux, the greatest stimulant in the world, will force Whiskers or Mustaches to grow on the smoothest face or chin; never known to fall; sample for trial sent free to any one desirous of testing its merits. Address: Reuter & Co., 78 Nassau St., N. Y. (June 28.—3m.)

DEAFNESS, Blindness and Catarrh, treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. SAAGS, Oculist and Aurist, formerly of Leyden, Holland, No. 519 Pine Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and County can be seen at his Office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. (June 28.—ly.)

TO DRUNKARDS.—A reformed inebriate would be happy to communicate (free of charge) to as many of his fellow-beings as address him, very important and useful information, and place in their hands a sure cure for the loved of Strong Drink of any kind. This information is freely offered by one who has narrowly escaped a drunkard's grave. Address, SETH B. HENDERSON, No. 9 Broad Street, New York. April 3.—3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser is to send the prescription to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York. Jan. 2.—ly.

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.—The Original and Genuine Ambrosia is prepared by Dr. A. C. Reeves, and is the best hair dressing and preservative now in use. It stops the hair falling out, causes it to grow thick and long, and prevents it from turning prematurely grey. It eradicates dandruff, cleanses, beautifies and renders the hair soft, glossy and curly. Buy it, try it, and be convinced. Don't be deceived with a spurious article. Ask for Reeves' Ambrosia and take no other. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere. Price 75 cents per bottle—\$6.00 per dozen. Address REEVES' AMBROSIA DEPOT, 62 Fulton street, New York City. Oct. 10.—ly.

ERRODS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, Jan. 2.—ly. No. 13 Chambers St., N. Y.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being unattractive will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Jan. 2.—ly. 138 Broadway, New York.

ROOFING IN ROLLS ready to be nailed down on all kinds of Houses, Factories and Buildings of all kinds; constructed of materials that have stood the test of fifteen years, and manufactured on an entirely different and better plan than any other composition roofing in use. Secured by patent. Very durable and at low price. Circulars and samples sent free by mail. READY ROOFING CO., 75 Maiden Lane, New York. Sept. 19.—ly.

THE GROVESTEEN PIANO FORTE still retains its precedence and great popularity, and after undergoing gradual improvements for a period of thirty years, is now pronounced by the musical world to be unsurpassed and unequalled in richness, volume, and purity of tone, durability and cheapness. Our new scale, French action, heavy pedal, iron frame, seven strings, seven octaves, rosewood plaques are so solid, cheaper by far from 100 to 2000 than the same style and finish are sold by any other first-class makers in the country. Dealers and all in want of good pianos are invited to send for our Descriptive Catalogue, which contains photographs of our different styles, together with prices. No one should purchase a piano without seeing this Catalogue. Melodians, although without number, have been awarded to the GroveSTEEN Piano, and at the Celebrated World's Fair, though put in competition with others from all parts of Europe and the United States, it took the highest award. [Established 1835.]



Union County Convention.

The members of the Union Party of Adams county, and all others who have been acting with them, in their efforts to put down the Rebellion, and who in weal and woe have rallied around the flag—all who desire to unite with them in sustaining Congress in its patriotic efforts to re-construct the Union on a sound basis—are requested to assemble in their respective districts, at their usual places of holding their Township and Borough Elections, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1866, for the purpose of selecting Two Delegates from each District, to represent them in the County Convention, to be held in the Court house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on MONDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County Ticket, to be supported by the Union men of Adams county, at the General Elections to be held on the 23d Tuesday of October next, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

The time for holding the Delegate Elections in all the Districts will be between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., except in the Boroughs of Gettysburg and Littlestown, where they will be held between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M. By order of the County Committee, EDWARD McPHERSON, Ch'.

Feeling of the South.
The Richmond Examiner says of the Fourth of July: "This day brings with it a strange mingling of emotion to the Southern heart. It is the anniversary of the birth of the United States, but it is also the anniversary of the death of Vicksburg—a disaster that gave our short-lived Confederacy its mortal hurt. Shall we rejoice, or shall we be sad? Wherefore should we be glad? The rights which it gave us are taken away from us, and the blessings that it conferred have been changed to evils." The patriotic tone of the editorial columns of the Richmond Whig is partially illustrated in this brief extract on the observance of the Fourth: "The country, the Fourth of July, and everything else, are given up to the negroes. We are truly a progressive people, but our progress is toward ruin. Who values what the gorilla and the ape equally enjoy? When hogs are decorated with laces, and oxen with ribbons, decent people will find other embellishments for themselves. So when negroes seize upon the Fourth of July, take possession of our public squares, and our streets, flaunting flags, wearing swords, and marching to music, it is time for us to give up these things."

A Relic of the Rebellion.
CAIRO, July 12.—The cannon from which was fired the first shot in the rebellion at the steamer Star of the West on its entrance of the harbor of Charleston, on January 9th, 1861, passed through this city to day en route for Washington, in charge of four soldiers of the 15th regulars.

A. C. Robinson and some of his friends, near Oskaloosa, Iowa, indulged in the pastime of hanging a negro whom they suspected of stealing a pair of pants. The negro hung three minutes, when he was rescued by some persons who passed that way, and A. C. Robinson is in jail, and with a fair prospect of the State Prison.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—MONDAY LAST.
Superior Flour.....\$11 50 to 12 00
Red Wheat.....2 00 to 2 25
White Wheat.....2 10 to 2 50
Corn.....1 10 to 1 25
Rye.....70 to 75
Barley.....50 to 55
Flax Seed.....2 75 to 3 00
Timothy Seed.....2 50 to 3 00
Hay, per ton.....6 00 to 9 00

Gettysburg Produce Market.
MONDAY MORNING.
Prepared and corrected by Wm. Boyer & Son.
Potatoes.....80 to 1 00
Apples.....1 50 to 2 00
Butter.....20 to 25
Lard.....18 to 20
Eggs.....16 to 18
Bacon—Sides and Shoulders.....20 to 22
Hams.....18 to 20
Peaches, per bushel.....15 to 18
Cherries, unscanned.....2 00
Dried Apples, per pound.....10 to 12
Blackberries.....8
Beans, per bushel.....1 75 to 2 00

BALTIMORE—MONDAY LAST.
Flour.....\$9 75 to 10 75
Wheat.....2 70 to 3 00
Rye.....1 12 to 1 15
Corn.....98 to 1 10
Oats.....66 to 67
Hay (in Bundles).....20 60 to 25 00

U. S. Revenue Tax.

THE annual assessment for Income of 1865, and License for 1866, &c., have been completed, and are ready for examination at the office of the Assistant Assessors of the 16th District. Any appeals from the same may be forwarded to me, IN WRITING, on or before the 1st day of August. The appeals should state clearly the error in the assessment complained of, and the reasons for the same. R. C. HARPER, Assessor 16th District Pa. Gettysburg, July 17, 1866.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his FARM, at Private Sale, on very advantageous terms. It is situated in Highland township, Adams county, five miles from Gettysburg. It contains 240 Acres, more or less, of which there are 70 to 80 Acres of HEAVY TIMBER, Hickory, Oak, Walnut, Sugar Maple, &c. The improvements are large and convenient.

If not sold before the 1st of September, it will be Rented. For term, &c. apply to the undersigned, residing on the premises. WM. V.

Quarterly Report

OF the First National Bank of Gettysburg, rendered on the morning of the first Monday in July, 1866, as follows:—

Loans and Discounts,	\$92,356 39
Due from Banks,	17,425 02
Premiums and Revenue Stamps,	1,320 47
U. S. Bonds,	150,350 00
Furniture and Fixtures, &c.,	1,680 31
Cash on hand,	16,885 01
Total,	\$380,222 23

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 10th day of July, 1866.
A. J. COVER, J. P.

Quarterly Report

OF the Gettysburg National Bank, Gettysburg, July 2, 1866:—

Loans and Discounts,	\$149,028 09
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation,	150,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand,	6,000 00
Real Estate,	81 99
Due from Banks,	70,783 57
Cash—U. S. Legal Tender Notes,	38,000 00
Bills of solvent Banks,	5,350 00
Cash from,	58 44
Bonds, (personal),	2,524 17
Total,	\$485,635 26

The time for holding the Delegate Elections in all the Districts will be between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., except in the Boroughs of Gettysburg and Littlestown, where they will be held between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M. By order of the County Committee, EDWARD McPHERSON, Ch'.

CHARLES HORNER, Sec'y.

T. D. CARSON, Cashier.

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, both in the town and country, I have consented to be a candidate for the Office of CLERK OF THE COURTS at the ensuing County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected I pledge myself to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office.
JOHN L. HOLZWORTH.

Gettysburg, July 10, 1866.

What every Family Needs.

A Copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes or Information for Every Body. Over 300 copies have already been sold in the south-west end of this County, they giving general satisfaction. We can conscientiously recommend it to be the most reliable work of the kind ever offered to our citizens, and that for so little money, we feel confident that none who purchase the work will ever regret it. Be sure to examine the Descriptive Circulars when left at your house. Good references, plenty could be given, but we defer it, as it will recommend itself. The County will be canvassed by GEORGE T. WIGLE, Agent.

July 10, 1866.—3t.

Kerosene and Gas Stoves

TEA & COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.

All the Cooking for a family may be done with Kerosene Oil, or Gas, with less trouble, and at less expense, than by any other fuel. Each article manufactured by this Company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on very advantageous terms,

A FARM, containing 77 ACRES, in Cumberland township, Adams county, three miles from Gettysburg, on the Benderville Road. The improvements are a two-story Log weather-boarded DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, Wash-house, Wood-house, Hog-pen, &c. There is also a splendid ORCHARD, of near 400 Trees, of every variety of Fruit, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, &c., &c. There are two Ponds, one at the house, and one at the Clover Barn. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

If not sold at Private Sale before SATURDAY the 17th day of AUGUST next, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Attendance given by HENRY M. SWARTZ.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made at the next regular session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a SAVINGS INSTITUTION, to be located in the Borough of Littlestown, under the name and style of "THE LITTLESTOWN SAVINGS INSTITUTION," the intention of which shall be to loan out money and receive deposits thereof, and do all other things as are usually done by similar Institutions. The capital thereof not to exceed One Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be divided into shares of Fifty Dollars each. July 3, 1866.—ly.

Caution.

HEREBY caution all persons against trespassing on my premises, taking therefrom any kind of property, or fruit of any kind. I am determined to prosecute all that I may find so offending.
NATHANIEL GRAYSON.
July 3.

New Saddle Shop.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Adams county, that he has commenced the above business in all its branches, on the hill, in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, in the shop of David Sweeney, up intends to keep on hand all articles in the line, which he will sell as low as the lowest. All kinds of repairing done with despatch. He asks the public to give him a call.
J. M. KOWE.
July 3.

F A I R.

THE Ladies' Mite Society will hold a FAIR for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Adams county Agricultural Fair Grounds, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, July 26th, 27th and 28th.

The Trotting course of the Fair Grounds will be open to the public on Saturday all day. Horse feed can be had on the ground; also, a horse will be prepared on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. The Fair promises to be successful, as there have been large preparations made. Contributions from a distance will be thankfully received. We hope the public will appreciate this enterprise, and help to make it a grand success. LADIES' MITE SOCIETY. Bendersville, July 2, 1866.—ly.

Bark Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay FIVE DOLLARS per CORD for BLACK OAK BARK, delivered at his Tannery, in Gettysburg. JOHN R.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IN addition to our main business of Photographic Materials we are Headquarters for the following, viz: STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CITIES AND LANDS, American Statuary, &c. STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR, from negatives made in the various campaigns, and forming a complete Photographic History of the great contest. STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS, adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 variations from 50 cents to \$50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

Our Catalogue embraces over Five Thousand different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographers and others ordering goods O. O. D. will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order.

The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.

Groceries! Groceries!

THE BEST IN TOWN! COME & SEE THEM! STOCKHOLMER & WISOTZKEY have added a large and splendid stock of GROCERIES to their business, and invite the public to call and see for themselves. They offer the best of everything, at the lowest possible profits: COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, Salt, Fish, Spices, Peas, Cheese, Starch, Soap, Candles, Blacking, Molasses, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Corns, Tobacco, Segars, and a variety of nuts too large to be enumerated. "Come one, come all!"

THE EAGLE LIVERY,

SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES,

ADJOINING THE EAGLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a new LIVERY, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE in this place, and is prepared to offer superior accommodations in this line. He has provided himself with Buggies, Carriages, Hack, Light Wagon, &c., of the latest styles, sufficient to meet the public demand. His horses are all good, without spot or blemish, and perfectly reliable—none of your "old cripplies," but all of the "240" order.

Riding parties can always be accommodated and comfortable equipments furnished. Parties, large or small, can get just what they want on the most accommodating terms. Visitors to the Battle field politely attended to, and reliable drivers furnished if desired.

Parties conveyed to and from the Depot upon the arrival and departure of every train. Horses bought, sold, or exchanged, and always a chance for bargains given. Our motto is "fair play and no gouging." Particular attention paid to furnishing Vehicles and Hack for Funerals. We flatter ourselves that by charging moderately and furnishing superior accommodations, we cannot fail to please every one who patronizes our establishment. T. T. TATE.

AGENTS WANTED!

J. T. HEADLEY'S

HISTORY OF THE WAR,

NOW READY.

COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES, also in ONE. It is admitted to be the most interesting, popular, and valuable History of the Rebellion, which is fully attested by the enormous sale of 200,000 volumes, and a large portion of the country still uncanvassed. We are obliged to run our presses night and day to enable us to supply our Agents.

Men of character and ability, who desire a lucrative employment, will find this a rare opportunity. The price of the work in one volume is \$1.00 (compared with other Histories) as to bring it within the reach of all classes. For full particulars send for circular. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, 148 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn. June 26.—4t.

Wanted a Good Farm.

ANY person having a good farm for sale, will call take in part payment one or more Tracts of FIRST RATE WESTERN LAND, well located near Churches, Schools, Rail Roads, County towns, &c., may find a purchaser by applying at THIS OFFICE. June 19.

For Sale.

A FIRST RATE MULE TEAM, with or without Harness. Also, a good WAGON. An complete order. Will be sold cheap. Apply to SAMUEL HERBST, Gettysburg, Pa. June 19.

Pratt's Improved Fruit Cans.

SOMETHING NEW!—Call and see them at BUEHLER'S Tin and Sheet Iron Factory. Definitely the best Can ever manufactured. Also, FRUIT JARS, of the best and most improved patterns. June 19.

Wanted Immediately,

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEMEN, to work at the Carpentering Business. Should be experienced workmen. Good wages will be paid. Apply immediately to WM. C. STALLSMITH, Gettysburg, Pa. June 12.—6t.

Sheriffalty.

AT the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I have consented to let my name go before the people as a candidate for Sheriff of Adams county at the next election, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. If nominated, I pledge myself to use all the means in my power to secure a faithful discharge of my official duties. DANIEL CASHMAN. Straban township, May 8, 1866.*

Sheriffalty.

YIELDING to the wishes of numerous friends, from various parts of the County, I have consented to allow my name to go before the voters of Adams county, as a candidate for Sheriff at the next election, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. Should my friends see proper to confer the honor of a nomination upon any other candidate, I shall cheerfully abide by their decision and render him my entire support. Should I be so fortunate as to receive the nomination myself, I will spare no honorable means to secure my election; and if elected, I pledge myself to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office. JOHN KOHLER.

Another Large Stock

OF NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT GRIMES'. JAMES A. GRIMES, York street, has been to the city again, to replenish his stock, which went off so rapidly, because it was so very good and so very cheap. The new stock bears anything he has yet offered to this community, and he hopes all the people will come and see for themselves. His new purchases are all up to a barrel; his SUGARS are of all grades, including the very prime; his COFFEES are the best in the market; his FISH are elegant; and his FLOUR extra. He has laid in a large lot of STONE-WARE, which he offers cheap, and is sure will please, so with his WOODENWARE, QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, FICKLES, SPOONS, CONFECTIONERY, Tobacco and Segars, and the thousand other things to be found in his very full and complete Store. By selling cheap, and selling quick, he expects to get along quite as well as those who have greater profits, but sell slower. June 12.

THE OLD FLAG.

AN ILLUSTRATED UNION-CAMPAIGN PAPER.

Foreign News.

The official despatches, though brief, give a tolerably clear account of the battle of Custoza, in which the Italians suffered a severe defeat. The battle was fought with the famous Quadrilateral, between the fortresses of Peschiera and Verona. The Italian army, estimated at from eighty thousand to ninety thousand men, and being under the command of the King and Gen. La Marmora, crossed the Mincio on the 23d of June, at 300 ft. above Mantua, without meeting with any resistance. The First Corps of the army was charged with the attack upon the connections of the fortresses of Peschiera and Verona, and in this attack was to be supported by the Second and Third Corps. The attack was unsuccessful, the First Corps suffered most severely, and an effort of the two other Corps to release it failed. The Austrians announce that they have taken several guns and two thousand prisoners. They call the battle by the name of Custoza. Prince Amedeus and Gen. Canale, the leader of one of the divisions, were wounded, and General Villavert killed. In consequence of this defeat the Italians have had to recross the Mincio, and the Austrians have already followed them upon the territory of Lombardy. This disaster would, it was presumed, delay the advance of General Cialdini, who was to make a co-operative movement across the Po. There had been no fighting of any account in the North, but the advantages gained by the prompt movements of Prussia were generally acknowledged. The three Divisions of the Prussian army, commanded by the Prince Royal, Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Harnack, have advanced into Bohemia. Bavaria will take sides with Austria. Bavaria and Austria, likewise to join in the war against Prussia. The Federal army has advanced to Giessen. The Hanoverian army has not made good their escape, and their capitulation or capture was hourly expected. Nearly all the Northern States of Germany have withdrawn from the German Confederation. Hesse Cassel is likely to be annexed to Prussia. The Monitor Miantonomah, with her consort, had arrived at Spithead, and was attracting much attention.

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE COLORED MAN.—Tony Nelson, an old colored man, died near Suffolk, Va., and was buried on the 4th instant, in the 94th year of his age. This old man was formerly a servant in the Washington family, and helped to cut what is known as the "Washington ditch," a canal leading from the western margin of the Dismal Swamp to Drummond's lake, an enterprise which was projected by General Washington. Tony had never lived during his life two miles from the Dismal Swamp, and most of his time in the Swamp. He had been the husband of twenty one wives, six of whom are now living, and yet in his extreme old age, and last sickness, no one of them would nurse him. Being freed by the proclamation of the President and subsequent action of the State, he died in extreme poverty.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

Indian Troubles in the West.—St. Louis, July 11.—Late advices from the Plains report great excitement in the Blue country, consequent on the presence of large numbers of Indians, who manifest hostile intentions. The whites living beyond the Blue river are leaving their houses and crops, and are moving into the settlements for safety.

The Indians are estimated to be ten thousand strong, and a raid by them from the Blue river to the Smoky Hill Valley is seriously apprehended. There are but few troops in the threatened locality.

News from New Mexico reports a hostile feeling amongst the Indians of that Territory; only one tribe is reported as peacefully inclined. General Pope will be in Santa Fe on the 15th instant.

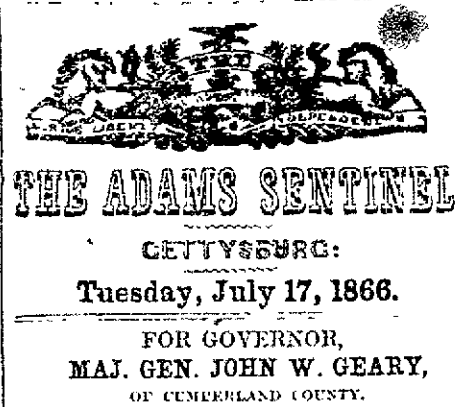
The vote on the Tariff bill in the House on Tuesday relaxed the usual party lines. Of the minority vote of 53, there were 26 Democrats and 27 Republicans. The Pennsylvania Democrats, with the exception of Mr. Glossbrenner, voted for the bill. Messrs. Ancona, Boyer, Dawson, Johnson, Randall and Strouse were the only Democratic members who voted in the affirmative. The Republicans against the bill were Allison, Anderson, Baker, Benjamin, Bromwell, Cobb, Cook, DeForest, Donnelly, Eggleston, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Harding, Illinois, Ingraham, Julian, Kasson, Moulton, Orth, Phelps, Randall of Kentucky, J. L. Thomas, Van Horn of Missouri, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Indiana, Westworth, Wilson of Iowa, and Windom.

THE IRON IN DIXIE.—The 4th of July was not celebrated in the South at all, except by U. S. Troops on duty, a few exiles and real Union men, and the Freedmen. The late rebels gave the day the cold shoulder. They say that the day is associated with the fall of Vicksburg and the Rebel defeat at Gettysburg—disasters that gave the short-lived "Confederacy" its mortal hurt. The negroes everywhere throughout the South had a grand jubilee. The 4th of July means something for them now that they are no longer slaves.

A surprising instance of superstition and ingratitude is recorded in the New York papers. A boy bathing near one of the wharves seemed about to drown, when he was rescued by a noble Newfoundland dog. In dragging the boy from the water by the hair, the teeth of the animal in fished some scorpions on the child's head. The parents of the child immediately applied for and procured an order to have the dog killed, on the ground that should the quadruped at any subsequent time go mad, the bite would be injuriously affected.

Great excitement prevails among the Rebel and Democratic portion of the community of New Orleans at the arrest of Judge Reed for failing to put into execution the Civil Rights bill. Parties stand ready to give \$200,000 bail for him, and pledge themselves to spend \$25,000 for his defence. On the other hand, the United States authorities seem quite determined to make an example of him, and punish to the full extent of the law.

The burnt district in Portland was accurately surveyed on Monday, and found to cover an area of three hundred and twenty seven acres.



GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday, July 17, 1866.
FOR GOVERNOR,
MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,
OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Union County Convention.
By the call in our paper to-day, by the County Committee of the Union party, it will be seen that the 8th of August has been fixed for the meeting of the Convention to nominate a Ticket for the October election—the election of Delegates to be on the preceding Saturday. The crisis of the political action of the county is just now of considerable importance. We do hope that our friends will see to it, that men of prudence and correct judgment will be selected at the primary meetings, so that we can go into the political fight with all the advantages which a good cause and a good Ticket will give us.

Distinguished Visitors.
On Wednesday last, Gov. Curtin, Mr. Kemble, (State Treasurer), Gen. Hartranft, (Auditor General), Mr. Rothmel, the Artist selected to paint the great Battle-field picture, to be placed in the Capitol at Harrisburg, and the Legislative Committee on the Pabbling, arrived here, and spent Thursday viewing every part of the battle field. The day was pleasant, and the appearance of the country exciting the admiration of them all. They had quite a satisfactory visit, as indeed all the strangers who visit our historic ground, do. In the evening the Governor was serenaded by the Gettysburg Band, to which he responded in the interesting manner that he always exhibits on such occasions. He was loudly cheered. Later in the evening the string band gave a delightful serenade in the Square.

Teachers' Convention.
The State Teachers' Association will hold its next Convention in Gettysburg, on Tuesday, the 31st instant. A number of the most prominent educational men of the State will be here—Hon. T. H. Burrows, Superintendent, Coburn, Prof. Brooks, and others. Teachers and Directors will no doubt generally attend.

Pic Nic.
The German Reformed Sabbath School spent Thursday last at Spangler's Spring. It was one of the most delightful pic-nics the School has yet had. The party was large, and plenty of good living; whilst the shade was most grateful and the water deliciously cool.

In view of Mr. Sherfy's loss by the destruction of his barn, subscriptions have been started, in town and surrounding townships. The people generally regret Mr. Sherfy's misfortune, and are contributing willingly. For these and all other evidences of sympathy and good will, we can assure our readers that Mr. Sherfy will ever be profoundly grateful.

Election of Teachers.
The following Teachers, after being duly examined by the County Superintendent, were elected by the Board on Tuesday last to take charge of the Public Schools of the Borough:
School No. 1.—J. Howard Wert.
" 2.—Miss Martha Warren.
" 3.—Kate Getz.
" 4.—Jennie Gilbert.
" 5.—Emma Anglinbaugh.
" 6.—Jennie Powers.
" 7.—Mary McCreary.
" 8.—Lydia Meals.

The Schools will re-open on Monday, the 13th of August.

Disasters Fire at Philadelphia.
A most disastrous fire took place on Thursday at Frankford, Philadelphia. Several large manufacturing establishments were entirely destroyed—among them the Tacony Print and Dye Works in which several hundred hands were employed. It covered two and a half acres of ground. The entire establishment comprised 12 to 15 buildings. The main building was 300 long, by 50 feet wide. The loss is estimated at two millions of dollars. It was fired by an incendiary. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained.

A Letter from Gettysburg.
We have devoted a considerable portion of our paper to-day to a letter giving a graphic description of the Congressional visit to this place a week or two ago. It is from the pen of Gen. Boynton, and published in the Cincinnati Gazette. He was present, and making notes of the whole incidents of the occasion. He, very politely, sent us a copy of the same, and we give it to our readers with pleasure, hoping they may derive as much satisfaction from its perusal as we have. Don't let its length deter you.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, has died from the wound caused by his shooting himself. He was buried at Lawrence, Kansas, on Friday. All business was suspended, and the funeral was largely attended.

Counterfeiters.
An organization of counterfeiters, reaching from the St. Lawrence to the Rocky mountains, has been disclosed by the arrest of parties in Kansas, which is said to have issued spurious bills to the amount of one and a quarter millions of dollars.

It is reported that a marked change in the Horse Shoe Falls, at Niagara, has occurred within a few days. Large portions of rock have given way in the centre of the shoe, giving the fall more of a triangular appearance, which is said to add to its beauty. It has been demonstrated that the Falls recede ten or twelve inches a year.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, in a letter just published, says: "The question of calling an extra session of the Legislature, to ratify the amendments proposed by the Congress of the United States, has been carefully considered. As soon as Congress finally passed the amendments, I consulted with the Governors of several of the States by telegraph, with the view of securing immediate and concerted action in ratifying them, believing that such a course might hasten the great end to be attained by their incorporation into our organic law. But the proposition was not received with the favor anticipated, and it now seems settled that there will be no general action of the States to ratify by extra session, even if Pennsylvania should do so. To call an extra session in this State, therefore, would not in any degree hasten the adoption of the amendments by a sufficient number of the States. Should the loyal States, or indeed any considerable number of them, unite in calling extra sessions of their legislative bodies to ratify the amendments, I shall very heartily unite with them, regarding as I do, the speedy adoption of the amendments as the greatest blessing that can be bestowed upon our whole country."

Hon. W. Dennison, ex-Governor of Ohio, and Postmaster General of the United States, has tendered President Johnson his resignation as a member of his Cabinet. He was appointed to that position by the late President Lincoln as the successor of Hon. Montgomery Blair. Mr. Dennison was the President of the Convention at which the Union party nominated Lincoln and Johnson, and the reason assigned for his resignation is his unwillingness to assist in the effort being made—under the lead of Messrs. Blair and Randall, through their call for a Convention in Philadelphia—to break up that great party. This scheme Mr. Dennison is not willing to be in antagonism to the Republican party, has withdrawn from the high position which he has so worthily filled. It is rumored that Hon. M. Blair or Mr. Randall, President of the National Johnson Club, will be his successor. A dispatch to a Philadelphia paper says it is rumored that Attorney General Speed has also withdrawn from the Cabinet, but up to the time of going to press there was nothing from Washington to confirm the report. There are rumors afloat also that other members of the Cabinet will resign their portfolios on account of a difference of political views with the President.—*Bolt. Amer.*

Gen. Geary, by reason of his services in the Army, was assigned a prominent position in the great procession at Philadelphia, on the 4th of July. He was every where received with the greatest demonstrations of applause. The friends of Mr. Clymer think he was slighted in not having been assigned to some conspicuous post. We cannot imagine why these men should be put on the same platform where the battle flags were to be returned to the State for preservation. Gen. Geary had followed these flags in all the war, at every battle field; he was identified with their safety and glory; and Mr. Clymer and many of his friends were in no wise identified with them except as idle spectators, or as very doubtful friends. In the parade of veterans on the 4th of July, Gen. Geary at the head of a division only occupied such a position as his military rank and services entitled him to.

Outrages and assaults on the freedmen living in Loudoun county, Virginia, having been so frequently reported of late, and the civil law having failed, it is alleged, to administer justice, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of Washington, by authority of Gen. Grant, has sent a company of cavalry from Washington to be stationed in that county, with headquarters at Middleburg.

The Senate the other day rejected nine out of fourteen nominations to the Internal Revenue service in Tennessee, sent in for their approval by Mr. Johnson. Six of the nine were bolting members of the late Legislature who attempted to break up the State government of Tennessee by seditions absence from the Legislature, in order to prevent the passage of the amendment to the State Constitution by which loyal men were to control the reconstruction of that State.

At the caucus of the Union members of Congress held on Wednesday night, there was a general conviction that the time of adjournment could not now be fixed, and a committee of Senators and Representatives was appointed to review the whole matter and recommend at another meeting a plan of action. A resolution was adopted unanimously, denouncing the Bolters' Convention, called to meet in Philadelphia.

S. Edgar Thompson, Col. T. A. Scott, and other leading engineers whose roads centre at or pass through St. Louis, have endorsed a plan drawn by Mr. Palmer, of the Union Pacific railroad, for tunnelling the Mississippi river at St. Louis instead of bridging at the point. Consent is asked of Congress to construct the work, which, it is estimated, can be completed in three years, at a cost not to exceed \$9,000,000. If consent is given, the work will be proceeded with at once.

The Democrats hold their County Convention on the 30th inst.

LETTER FROM GETTYSBURG.
A VISIT TO THE BATTLE GROUND.

Special correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.
GETTYSBURG, PA., June 30.
The visit of the Congressional Military Committees, with their invited guests, including both ladies and gentlemen, has been one of intense interest to all who participated. Through the kindness and personal attention of President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, a special car was sent through Baltimore to the upper depot of the Northern Central Road, where a special train was in waiting to convey the party to Hanover Junction, where the Gettysburg branch joins the main road. A special engine was waiting here to take the train to Gettysburg. The idea of the visit originated in the House Committee, and its chairman, Gen. Schenck, had charge of all the arrangements during the trip. The thanks of the party were about equally divided between the railroad companies and Gen. Schenck.

Gettysburg was overflowing with people when the train arrived, who were brought together by the commencement exercises of a college in the vicinity. But enough of these visitors had been distributed among private houses to give the Washington party room at the three hotels of the place.

ENTERING THE TOWN.
The human heart never fails to respond when brought into the presence of death. The lonely and unmarked grave, the village churchyard, the elegant cemeteries where the dead of great cities rest, alike fix the attention and move the heart. But what shall be said of our battle fields? and what of Gettysburg? Here where death came, not through the slow wasting of disease or common accidents, but where life in its full tide was rushing with the wild current of the battle, and where every grave was a sacrifice to country and every death was made sacred by the holy gift.

Though, when reflecting coolly, it seems like sacrilege to rush with the roaring train across and into the centre of such a field, yet the very sense of presence there banishes all thoughts of self and its surroundings, and the only thought is: This is the battle field of Gettysburg. It spread out broad and silent in the moonlight, as the train crossed the line where the rebel forces once stood facing East Cemetery and Culp's Hill. To the right, dark, and rounded, and far reaching against the sky, rose the outlines of the South Mountain range. There were no flickering lights upon it now. Three years ago the bravoes of a proud and unbroke rebellion glimmered there. No echoes rolled along those slopes. Three summers since they were burdened with sound; and further south, four years ago, while this Pennsylvania town was quiet, those peaks were calling to each other with the voices of the battle, as Alp sent back to Alp the thunder of the storm or the roar of the avalanche. Nearer on the right, gleamed the white walls and tower of the College and the cupola of the Seminary, close by where the fight began. To the left was the gentle slope of East Cemetery Hill, gradually growing more precipitous as, toward the north, it rounded away to the wooded shadow of Culp's Hill. Between and beyond them, Round Top lifted itself against the sky; and over these three key points of our providential position, and the quiet fields which they looked down upon, the bright moonlight rested, as if sent by God to glorify and render beautiful this testing place of our soldiers.

PERSONAL MEMORIES.
The battle of Gettysburg was a great landmark for all the loyal, and in its display read the coming of their doom. Not only to the soldiers who fought there does it bring rejoicing and precious recollections, but to all our armies it serves as a day to fix events. The Army of the Cumberland, with cannon and bayonet, had opened all the gaps in the ridges which guarded Central Tennessee, and met with twelve days of constant rain, beset with mud, and entirely out of food, had stopped in the afternoon to celebrate the Fourth of July, 1863, and to wait for bread. Bragg had been forced across the Tennessee, and our army lay among the spurs of the Cumberland. Salutes had been ordered along the line which stretched for twenty miles, when the telegraph brought the news from Gettysburg. All those forests shook then with cheers such as soldiers in the hour of victory alone can give and feel. Then came the answering salute rolling through the gorges, and over each summit far and near, shaking every leaf and flower, entering all hearts, and dimming all eyes with glad tears. It was something to stand in a humble place along those lines and feel the whole being expand with that joy, and give way to the wave of exultation which swept over that weary army. It was more to stand here and let the mind go back to that day among the mountains of Tennessee, and feel again all the greatness of the tidings which reached us there, and in addition, feel the quick heart throbs which come with every foot fall on this sacred spot.

That was a day of great events. Who can forget them? Vicksburg was falling; Port Hudson was nearly reduced; the Mississippi in all its length of rolling waters would soon reflect on banner save the flag of the free. So our army has its great events which date from Gettysburg.

To sit alone in the quiet of the early morning on Cemetery Hill and look around from this central point upon the far reaching battle field, is well calculated to refill the mind with all the memories of the war. There comes in the low murmur of the breeze tones to start one—voices of dear comrades long since wrapped in their blankets and laid to rest, the march, the camp, the bivouac, the hospital, the battle, days of toil and suffering, days of victory and its exultation, all come faintly whispered by the wind. The musing on other battles enlivens the mind back to that which raged on the field before you. Its main features have often been described to you. Standing at the Cemetery, to the left, the low elevation on which it is, runs back a mile toward the north to Little Round Top, and this is separated by a rocky gorge from Round Top, near which rested our right. Just in front, and a few yards distant, is the town; beyond it and nearly a mile away is Seminary Ridge, where the fighting began, and this ridge, also sweeping northward, nearly parallel with our left, covered with woods, and lower than our own position, marked the position of the rebel line which finally opposed us there. To the right of the Cemetery, and a little higher, is the sharp point of the ridge nearest the town called East Cemetery Hill, and from this the right bent sharply back, diverging but slightly from the left, and following around Culp Hill, and thus back to elevations nearly opposite, and perhaps a mile away from Round Top.

Below our lines on all sides, the wide spreading farms rolled in low waves outward to the mountains. The plain was very rich in its early summer coloring. The deep green of oats and corn, the lighter shade of ripening grass and the gold of the wheat were there. The wind bending the grain and the sun gleaming on the blades of corn were like moving ranks of men, and the glitter of their rifles. The shadows of clouds moved over the distant slopes like massed reserves pressing down to the plain. But in all that calm and beauty it was hard to picture the scene which that July morning in '63 revealed to the watchers here. These grassy slopes were broken then with fresh dug rifle pits, and batteries—The fences were crushed, and the walls cut through. Back of them were our soldiers, busy over their little fires, and behind them ammunition wagons and ambulances. The Cemetery was filled with guns, and horses, sacks of oats and boxes of bread. The enemy's fires were on Seminary Ridge, and indeed, far round to our right. The fields between were trampled by the skirmishers of both armies, and from their there advanced lines, the random shot sent back its echoes, and little puffs of smoke curled up into the sun. These were the outward features. Who can rise to a full understanding of the great event? Who shall even stand on these heights which marked the highest tide of the invasion, without hearing the voice of the Lord, sounding above the din of the well remembered battle, saying:—"Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed?"

Below our lines on all sides, the wide spreading farms rolled in low waves outward to the mountains. The plain was very rich in its early summer coloring. The deep green of oats and corn, the lighter shade of ripening grass and the gold of the wheat were there. The wind bending the grain and the sun gleaming on the blades of corn were like moving ranks of men, and the glitter of their rifles. The shadows of clouds moved over the distant slopes like massed reserves pressing down to the plain. But in all that calm and beauty it was hard to picture the scene which that July morning in '63 revealed to the watchers here. These grassy slopes were broken then with fresh dug rifle pits, and batteries—The fences were crushed, and the walls cut through. Back of them were our soldiers, busy over their little fires, and behind them ammunition wagons and ambulances. The Cemetery was filled with guns, and horses, sacks of oats and boxes of bread. The enemy's fires were on Seminary Ridge, and indeed, far round to our right. The fields between were trampled by the skirmishers of both armies, and from their there advanced lines, the random shot sent back its echoes, and little puffs of smoke curled up into the sun. These were the outward features. Who can rise to a full understanding of the great event? Who shall even stand on these heights which marked the highest tide of the invasion, without hearing the voice of the Lord, sounding above the din of the well remembered battle, saying:—"Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed?"

THE RIDE OVER THE FIELD.
All parts of the field can be visited with the greatest ease. The whole relation of part to part, the successive movements and the reasons for them can be readily understood, even by those who have rarely looked at plans of battle. In all these respects this is one of the most satisfactory fields of the war to visit. Besides, combined with all these, there is the satisfaction which comes from the victory gained, and still again from the knowledge that in all respects it was one of the grandest and most important battles of the war. All feel now that it was the turning point of the rebellion in the East. From that moment it ebbed away, and day by day the dry hnd of peace appeared.

Either in carriages or on horseback, the party, after an earlier breakfast than any were accustomed to in Washington, was ready to make the round of the field. This they made under the guidance of Colonel Bachelder, who fought in the battle, and since executed a very large and extremely accurate birds eye view of the region embracing the field, and is now engaged in writing a minute history of the operations connected with the contest. Though no other man has given the matter the careful and enthusiastic study which Col. Bachelder has bestowed upon it, yet every visitor at Gettysburg can readily obtain information which will enable him to understand the general movements properly.

The ride was first along the Emmitsburg road, midway between the Seminary ridge and our line. Passing up the street and leaving the town by the North the marks of the fight are seen along the main street through which the 11th Corps fell back on the first day. Hanging signs are set through one scarcely larger than a foolscap page having the marks of four shot from a musket and one from a pistol, all showing that the balls were fired toward the enemy. Window shutters were riddled, and in such a way as to show that they were half opened, and the brick walls of the dwellings in various directions were spotted with the blue of lead. Rising toward Cemetery Hill these marks became more frequent, and one little two story house had over so hundred shot marks in its front, although it was sheltered from all but the random fire. Along the road the fences had been repaired, or built anew—in most cases the latter. The old ones were all needed to cook the coffee of our soldiers—wherever the old lumber was used it showed its honorable scars. Over all the road, and in the water washed gulches which ran beside it, were many relics of the battle. Hats, shoes, bits of harness, shreds of clothing, cartridges, camp boxes, haversacks, tin plates, battered cups, scraps of gun blankets—in short, all the rubbish of a battle was scattered everywhere in great profusion. Taken from the dead, or cast aside by the living while charging, or in the retreat, they were from both armies alike. There was the slouched hat of the rebel, and the blue cap of the Union soldier. Along the edge of the forest where the rebel line under Longstreet lay, the crumbling rifle pits could still be seen from the road, and the openings where they had felled the trees for their one hundred and forty-five guns. Opposed to these, but eighty yards play from our lines. These fields were all waving with harvest. The grass had closed over the almost countless graves, and their mounds had melted away, or corn and the lesser grains bent above them. Still, the deep green spot in the turf, the few bills of corn more luxuriant than their neighbors, or the dark color of the oats and the ranker growth of the wheat, told where vegetable life had drawn rich nourishment from the dead.

Between the Emmitsburg road and Round Top is the peach orchard where Sickles fought so bravely. The trees are still alive, though a tangled mass of dead branches still strewn the ground. From this point east to Round Top, the ground had been hotly contested, and rocks and trees, and the rank green above the graves showed traces of it still.

A LITTLE ROUND TOP.
Coming back from the center of our lines at Cemetery Hill, and considerably over a mile from it, the low ridge, here almost sunk to the level of the plain, rises rapidly along a very rocky ridge, covered with huge masses of granite, and named as above. Its face toward the enemy was covered with these granite blocks, as was the summit itself. At its base was a swamp, where some of our men mired, and were drowned. Across from this was a low,

abrupt ridge, with great walls of loose stone masses, at one point, upon it, known as the Devil's Den. This the rebel sharpshooters held when our forces were on Little Round Top, and large numbers of our men were killed by them. Here one of the party found a perfect skeleton, which the rains had washed out of its shallow bed. The little protections which our sharpshooters had put up for themselves are still preserved, the stone breastworks also, and dented into these enduring rocks are the marks of shell, the black rays of their explosion, and the scars of the glancing shot. Under cover of the ridge are heaps of clothing still, showing where the wounded were first examined. The gorge between this and Round Top was the scene of fierce fighting, and tells the bloody story yet.

CULP'S HILL.
Just to the right and rear of East Cemetery Hill there is a higher, densely wooded and more extensive elevation of the above name. It rounds out toward Gettysburg and westward toward Rock creek, beyond which Jewell lay, and then receding, slopes gradually back to where this creek pierces our line. Upon East Cemetery Hill toward a battery which swept the front toward the town, and where this joined Culp's Hill there was another, that, crossing its fire with the first, swept the valley in front and the opposite slopes of both these hills. These two elevations then were like the bastions of some huge fort, each enfolding the faces of the other, while the curtain between was lined with men and guns, the first behind stone walls, and the latter in rear of and above them.

One of the grand movements of the rebels was to attempt the capture of these heights. Under the fire of all the guns that could be placed to command their advance, they came steadily forward. Once under the slopes they were shielded from half the fire for a few moments; then came the musketry from behind the walls and the rifle pits; then, when they had sufficiently advanced, the crushing enfilading fire. The line in front of Culp's Hill was beaten back, but on Cemetery Hill it came up to the guns, it bayoneted the gunners, shot down the men and officers, and killed the horses. It was a hand-to-hand engagement. Rebel brains were dashed out with ramrods, and skulls were beaten in with stones. But the rebels were conquered at length, and driven back from the heights in confusion. The rifle pits, the walls, and the mounds where the batteries stood, are still to be plainly seen.

THE DEADENED WOODS.
To the right of Culp's Hill, and on its northern slope, the marks of the fighting are more numerous than on any portion of the field. It was thickly covered with oak trees, through which the rebels advanced to pierce our position. A rude rifle pit, still easily traced, was the only cover for our troops. The firing on both sides was protracted and terrific, as the forest so well shows. The trees are nearly all dead for a distance of three hundred yards from our line, killed alone by the number of bullets which pierced them. Here, however, our foes held the field, though a little further to the right, at the close of the second day, the rebels found a weak spot and drove to our right. But their position being exactly known, during the night batteries were placed on three knolls near, from which a fierce cross fire was opened at daylight, which soon restored our line. Here, too, the marks of battle are very numerous.

THE SURPRISE.
Here, where our troops had been thus partially surprised, the party from Washington was served in a similar manner—All had left carriages and horses, and were walking along a portion of the line, when a large party of ladies and gentlemen approached, led by the Mayor of the town, who having been introduced to Gen. Schenck by Col. Bachelder, proceeded in a very cordial address to invite the party to an entertainment provided by the ladies and gentlemen of the place.

Gen. Schenck responded in appropriate terms, and closed by presenting Senator Lane, who also made a very happy reply. After a general introduction the whole party was conducted to a beautiful spot near by, and treated to an abundant and most excellent repast. This being served the Mayor delivered an address and the citizens afterward called on the members of Congress to speak. Gen. Schenck and Gov. Lane had been the first to respond, and at the close both were compelled to speak again. The speeches of all showed how deeply the scenes of the day had entered into the hearts of the speakers. No formal words were spoken by any. There was deep feeling, and the eloquence which it alone could give. Gen. Lane, of Wisconsin, spoke with the memory of Port Hudson on his mind, which he was helping to capture, while the woods which heard him had hardly ceased to ring with the tumult of battle. Gen. Hayes remembered the first invasion which he helped to check before it reached this point. General Ketcham, of New York, had fought near where he stood, and the fire of his troops was written before him in that deadened timber. Representatives Sigourney, of New Jersey, and Ancona, of Pennsylvania, spoke feelingly and well. The ladies of Gettysburg will not soon forget the former. Messrs. Laffin and Hulburd, of New York, spoke, to the great satisfaction of all who heard.

These were followed by Hon. Edward McPherson, the Clerk of the House, whose home is in Gettysburg. He is a great favorite among Senators and Representatives, and he seemed rejoiced at the opportunity of welcoming his Washington friends in the name of his townsmen.

This unexpected attention on the part of the citizens called forth the heartiest thanks from all, and those who were the fortunate recipients of this hospitality will remember it so long as they recall the battlefield of Gettysburg.

THE ROUND OF THE FIELD COMPLETED.
After the surprise by the citizens, the party rode back to Gen. Meade's headquarters, which, during the fight, were established at a little farm house near the center of our left, and a little to its rear. The house is about sixteen by twenty feet, and only one story high. Three columns of the little porch had been cut away by shot; the roof had been plowed through, the attic pierced, the chimney broken in, and sundry boards ripped away by fragments of shell. The trees were scathed, and while the batteries played toward it from Longstreet's line, sixteen horses fell dead in the contracted yard.

From this point the field of the closing fight could be overlooked. The fields spread nearly level to the edge of the woods where Longstreet had his hundred and forty-five guns. The line where they stood was four thousand yards from ours. Quiet had reigned for hours and our men were resting everywhere, when at a given signal all those rebel guns opened with such a storm of iron as seldom beats upon any field. Those who heard the story told, could hardly imagine what the quiet harvest fields waving in their wealth of gold and green, could have been under such a sleet. The cannonade thus opened was protracted. "Counted on the sluggish watches it was an hour and forty minutes?" Then came the rebel charge, one of the grandest of the war, only equalled on our side by Mission Ridge. Across those four thousand yards of open fields the rebels came on in three lines, marching deliberately, though under a heavy fire, for half the distance. The first line, when thinned by our rifles, fired by the flank and closed its lines under deadly fire, but still came on. The fields were dotted thickly with their dead, and every fresh discharge reaped new swaths of men. And yet they came on.—They were over our lines. They were striking our gunners down. They were turning the guns upon us. But over the low ridge, a few rods in rear of our first line, bayonets began to gleam. There was an exultant shout, a quick rush, some rapid firing, and then the rebel line went backward, never to take a forward step on Northern soil.

GOING TO THE FRONT.
The battle ground of the first day was the last to be visited, though it had been under the eye from various points. Here Reynolds fought and fell. Here Howard, with the 11th Corps, did all that men could do to stem the tide, which, but for this check, would have gained the heights that proved the salvation of our army. On this ground afterward stood a Whitworth gun which threw its bolts over the town, and outlived our whole line to Round Top, four miles away. Seen from this position, the ridges which were so strong for us, seem easily accessible; that they proved otherwise, the nation can never be too thankful.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.
The party was again surprised, on its return from the field, to find itself invited to a reception given in its honor by Mr. McPherson. A large company from the town was present, and partook with the delegation from Washington of the elegant hospitality extended to them. In response to a serenade by a volunteer band of the city, Senator Lane was again called upon for a speech. A large crowd of citizens had come to hear him, and richly were they repaid. Governor Lane is eloquent at all times, and the Senate always hears him with attention. Many speak of him as the "old man eloquent," but on this occasion his soul had been filling all day with deep emotion and exultation. He had looked carefully over the graves of Indiana soldiers, and his heart was overflowing. He spoke briefly, but the old man was never more eloquent, and never moved those who heard him more than as he stood in the moonlight facing those slopes from which three years before, the tide of rebellion had ebbed away.

This day at Gettysburg will be long remembered by those thus hospitably received.

But this letter has already outgrown its proper bounds, and some notice of the National Cemetery and its absurd arrangement of graves and tombstones must remain for another letter.

General Grant has issued a timely and most important order, directing a general arrest and detention by his subordinates of all persons in the lately Confederate States who have committed or shall hereafter commit outrages upon loyal persons of any color which the local authorities do not and shall not punish.

The Southern Unionists under the lead of such men as Colonel Stokes, of Tennessee, and Governor Hamilton, of Texas, are preparing an address to the loyal and unconditional Union men of the States lately in rebellion, calling a convention to assemble in Washington in September next. It will be extensively signed by the Union men of the South.

The citizens of Wheeling were successfully victimized, on Wednesday, by some swindlers who had announced themselves agents of Blind Tom, and had made elaborate arrangements for a grand concert and a lottery scheme. Several thousand dollars worth of tickets were sold, and no suspicion of wrong dealing was entertained until the audience had assembled, when it was too late to find or follow up the escaped sharpers.

Among the sad occurrences incident upon the late Portland fire may be mentioned the fact that an old gentleman, 74 years of age, who, on the 3d inst., was worth at least forty thousand dollars in real estate, is now one of the daily applicants for rations, which he obtains in a tin pail. He wears to the city delivery the only suit of clothes which he has left.

A few days ago a bill became a law providing for fifty-five female clerks in the Internal Revenue Department, and for the last few days Commissioner Rollins has been the recipient of bushels of letters from every State in the Union, signed by Governors of States, United States Senators, members of Congress and others of influential character. There are, however, no such situations vacant. As there are just fifty-five female clerks who, antecedent to the bill just passed, had no legal provisions made for them, they will not be discharged and therefore there are no vacancies.

The Meadville (Pa.) Republican says that on Saturday last the Hon. Q. Culver took up his lodgings in the Venango county jail—that seeming to be the only way in which he could escape the relentless persecution waged against him by three or four of his creditors. Mrs. Culver accompanied her husband and shared his cell with him.